THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 16. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

INSURANCES.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
James Duncan, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Peter Ramsay, Esq., Banker.
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James Hay, Esq., Merchant, Leith.
Archibald Horne, Esq., Accountant
James Macalpine Leny, Esq., of Dalswinton.
Charles Pearson, Esq., Accountant.
James Robertson, Esq., W.S.
George Ross, Esq., Advocate.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.

William Thomas Thompson.

AUDITOR.

Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.

Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¼ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office,	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	„ 40,000	„ 12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	„ 25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS THORNE, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghae, 1st November, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late EDWARDS WHEFFLE BATES, in our firm ceased on the 30th September last.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 7th October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a PARTNERSHIP, for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, from this date.

GEORGE ROGERS HALL, A.B., M.D.
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D.; M.R.C.S.E.

Shanghae, 1st October, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLIPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ON board the Spanish brig *Yocomo*, MANILA ROPE, of the best quality, in different sizes.

JOZE MARTINEZ,
Captain of *Yocomo.*

Shanghae, 15th October, 1850.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex *Favourite* and on Sale by the Undersigned the following OILMAN'S and SHIP CHANDLERS, STORES.

Oilman's Stores.

PICKLES Assorted in Pints.
Do. Hot Imperial do.
White Wine VINEGAR do.
Raspberry VINEGAR in ½ do.
Salad OIL do.
French OLIVES do.
French CAPERS do.
Mushroom KETCHUP do.
Walnut do. do.
SAUCES Assorted do.
Bottled FRUITS in Quarts.
JAMS and JELLIES in Jars.
MUSTARD, Superior in ½ Pints.
DRIED HERBS Assorted in Pints.
Red HERRINGS in Tins.
Fresh SALMON do.
CARROTS do.
OYSTERS do.
SARDINES do.
PEARL BARLEY in 6lb. Tins.
OATMEAL Scotch do.
Muscatel RAISINS in ½ Boxes.
Turkey FIGS do.
MACCARONI, Italian in 4lb. Cans.
VERMECELLI do.
ANCHOVY Paste in Pots.
HERRING do. do.
CHOCOLATE do. in ½lb. Tins.
COCOA do. do.
MILK CONCENTRATED in ½ Pints.
CURRANTS in 14lb. Jars.
Lochfine HERRINGS in ½lb. Jars.
Salted SALMON do.
COD FISH, High Dried.
Pine CHEESE.
Barkley do.
Cheddar do.
Stilton do.
BACON Smoked, Wiltshire.
COD SOUNDS.
OX TONGUES, Pickled.
TRIPE, Pickled.
HAMS Smoked.

Ship Chandler's Stores.

Best Stockholm TAR.
Do. do. PITCH.
Do. ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Black do.
COAL TAR Refined.
PAINT, Stone Colored.
Do. Black.
Do. Red Venetian.
Do. Blue.
Do. Yellow.
Do. Green.
Do. White.
PAINT OIL, Boiled.
COPPER NAILS ¾, 1, 1¼, Inches.
Do. SHEATHING, 18 Oz.
Europe ROPE, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3, 2½, 2, 1½, and 1 Inches.
SPUNYARN, 2 Yarn.
TARRED MARLINE.
SEAMING TWINE.
ROPING do.
Double LOG LINES.
MOORING SWIVELS.
SAIL THIMBLES.
Do. HOOKS.
PUMP TACKS.
Ship's COPPER PUMPS, Brass Joints.
Do. WOOD do.
TIN DIPPERS.
Ship's SCRAPERS, Socket Handled.
PAINT CLAMPS.
DECK do.
TAR BRUSHES, Short.
PAINT BRUSHES, Assorted.
SAIL NEEDLES.
PALMS.
TURPENTINE.
SINGLE BLOCKS, Engine Turned, Iron Pins, 5 to 10 Inches.
DOUBLE BLOCKS do. do.

Wines and Spirits.

Superior Old Pale SHERRY, in 3 Doz. Cases.
Do. Old PORT do.
Do. CLARET do.
Do. HOCK do.
Do. Sparkling CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Do. Old Jamaica RUM.
Do. Old MADEIRA.
Devonshire CIDER.
Superior Old MARSALA.
Do. Islay WHISKY.
Do. Old COGNIAC in Cases.
Do. Pale BRANDY.

The above WINES, selected by one of the first Houses in London, and warranted of first quality.

Sundries.

A Fine Assortment of Stout BOOTS and SHOES.
Spring Table BELLS.
Patent Coffee POTS.
Do. CORK SCREWS.
Wine CORKS, &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd October, 1850.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AT WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.'s Godowns,—
GALVANIZED ZINC PLATES for Roofing.
Patent SHOWER BATHS.
CLARET, SHERRY, PORT, } Superior Wines.
COGNAC BRANDY.
BEER, and PORTER.
American BUTTER.
CANVAS.

Shanghae, 25th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER.

Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE practical instructions for the "*Navigation of the Yang-tsze-kiang*" published in our No. 3, of 17th ultimo, will be reprinted very shortly, in the form of a Pamphlet, price 10 cents each copy.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 27th September, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

R. A. BRINE,
GENERAL AGENT, AUCTIONEER, AND ACCOUNTANT,
SHANGHAE.

19th October, 1850.

SHANGHAE RACES.

FRIDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1850.

1st Race,—UNION CUP, value 50 dollars, for all Ponies, that have never won a race. Entrance 3 dollars, to go to the Fund. Once round. Heats. Weight for Inches as per Scale. Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. extra.

2nd Race,—THE STRANGERS PLATE, value 20 dollars, for China Ponies. Once round and a distance. Heats. Entrance 2 dollars. Weight for Inches as per Scale.

3rd Race,—MANILA STAKES, for Manila Ponies only. Once round and a distance. Entrance 1 dollar and 15 dollars from the Fund. Weight for Inches as per Scale.

4th Race,—THE LADIES' PURSE, value — dollars for all Ponies. Twice round. Entrance 2 dollars. Weight for Inches as per Scale. Manila Ponies to carry 7 lbs. extra.

5th Race,—THE TSATLEE STAKES, value 100 dollars, presented by JAMES WHITE, Esq., for all Ponies. Once round and a distance. Heats. Entrance 3 dollars to go to the Fund. Weight for Inches as per Scale. N.B.—Former Winner to be handicapped by the Stewards.

6th Race,—THE WOOSUNG PLATE, value— dollars, for China Ponies. Once round and a distance. Entrance 2 dollars. Weight for Inches as per Scale.

7th Race,—NATIVE RACE. Chinese Riders and Saddles. 10 dollars from the Fund.

SCALE.

12 Hands to carry 9 Stone.				
12½	„	„	„ 9½	„
13	„	„	„ 10	„
13½	„	„	„ 10½	„

RULES.

Races to Commence at 12 o'clock precisely, first Saddling Bell to be rung at ½ before 12.

Entrances to be declared to the Clerk of the Course by 2 o'clock P.M., on Tuesday 19th inst., any Post Entry 5 dollars.

All disputes respecting the Races to be referred to the Committee whose decision is to be final.

Three Horses to Start or no Race.

A ½ hour allowed between each Race, and a rest of 10 minutes between the Heats.

Upon each Saddling Bell being rung, all Horses entered for the Race will immediately rendezvous on the Course opposite the Grand Stand, and await the Starters order to take their places.

After each Race the Horse passing the Winning Post first will return immediately to the Judges Stand, and the Rider declared to be first is then to be weighed, any Jockey dismounting before called upon, loses his claim to be placed as the Winner.

All Riders to appear in Jockey Costume.

By order of the Committee.

GEO. STRACHAN.

Shanghae, 14th November, 1850.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—Articles in your paper tending to an enlarged view of the good to result from harmony of feeling between Great Britain and the United States, and mutual efforts for the freest commercial intercourse between themselves and the world, have been noticed with pleasure. Whatever can be made tributary to promote this feeling may therefore be acceptable for your columns. The enclosed beautiful lines by one of your celebrated Novelists are happily serviceable, it is thought, for this purpose. They were written by Mr. James, on his passage to the United States, on board the American steamer, *Washington*, from Southampton, and are taken from an American paper and sent to you to do as you please with them.—Respectfully,

A SOJOURNER.

Shanghae, November 6th, 1850.

The *Washington*, the *Washington!*
How gallantly she goes,
Green fields she finds before her steps,
She leaves them clad in snows.

The green fields of the ocean,
The snow flake of the foam,
Receive and follow, as she treads
Her pathway to her home.

God speed thee, noble *Washington*,
Across the mighty main,
And give thee wings to traverse it,
A thousand times again!

Not wrongly hast thou taken,
The glorious chieftain's name,
Who won his country's liberty,
Amidst the battle's flame.

No sordid triumph was the chief's,
No sordid triumph thine,
Though war, unwilling, was his task,
And thine aim, peace divine.

The links his good sword severed,
When heavy grew the chain,
Even of England's brotherhood,
Thou shalt unite again.

But links of love the bond shall form,
To bind the east and west,
While child and mother, long estranged,
Fly to each other's breast.

And may'st thou, as thou tread'st the sea,
Till thy long wand'rings cease,
Be, like the patriarchal dove,
The messenger of peace.

G. P. R. JAMES.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES,

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 14th NOVEMBER, 1850.

THE temperature of the last week has been unusually high, although the weather has been dry up to this day. The wind has not preserved that steady direction so remarkable in this monsoon. This morning, with the Thermometer in the shade at 63°, the wind hauled from S. to S.W. and gradually to N.W., attended with a great decrease in the temperature, and followed by rain after sunset. The surrounding country looks remarkably well. Everywhere the early wheat presents signs of vigor. The withered cotton stalks are being rapidly removed and collected for fuel exposing to view fields of previously hidden winter beans several inches above the ground. The Peasants have taken advantage of the fine weather to prepare their cotton for their domestic manufactures during the winter, and are seen in all the villages, clearing it from seeds, spinning or adjusting it into warps. This being principally the business of the women; the men may be seen beating and separating the peas and other pulses of the past summer from the dried plants.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, AND OMBROMETER.

NOVEMBER.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849	1850	1849
8	F.	30.46	30.47	60.5	58.	E.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.00
9	S.	30.34	30.44	63.5	60.	S.S.E. to S.E.	N. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
10	S.	30.17	30.38	65.5	59.5	S.W. to W.	N. to N.N.E.	0.00	0.00
11	M.	30.48	30.35	63.	61	N.E.	N.N.E.	0.00	0.19
12	Tu.	30.42	30.35	62.	59.	E. to S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.03
13	W.	30.17	30.16	65.	58.	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.06
14	Th.	29.98	30.73	63.	47.	E. to N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
							Total	0.00	0.28

Shanghae, 14th November, 1850.

SHANGHAE MARKET REPORT.

November 15th, 1850.

Since our last Report, there has been a large import of American Goods and brisk shipment of Teas to New York. The shipment of Tea and Silk to Great Britain and Ireland must be over two million pounds of the former and of the latter above 2,000 bales, we subjoin a general review of our market.

Imports.

American Brown Drills.—Prices of Drills have declined, the market having been fully supplied 1st month, but holders will be firm as the prospect is for an advance on present rates. Sales are 16,000 pieces nearly. Prices, 40 yards Drs. 3 *a* 3.03; 30 yards Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.15.

American Grey Sheetings.—Some sales have been made at a decline of 8 *a* 10 cents, on last month rates. The present price of 40 yards, prices is Drs. 2.35 *a* 2.38.

American Jeans.—Sales of a few thousand pieces of 30 yards a Drs. 2.12.

Grey Shirtings.—The demand for Grey Shirtings during the last fortnight has been very good, and prices have advanced 3 *a* 5 cents. The sales since the 18th ultimo, are estimated at 60,000 to 65,000 pieces, while we have not had any imports direct, and but small supplies from Canton. We quote—

5½ to 6	catties	Drs. 1.90 *a* 2.20
6 to 6½	catties	Drs. 2.20 *a* 2.30
6½ to 7	catties	Drs. 2.30 *a* 2.50
7 to 7½	catties	Drs. 2.50 *a* 2.80

White Shirtings.—The demand latterly has been good, but owing to the greater quantity offering, white goods have not advanced equally with Grey; the sales are 20,000 to 25,000 pieces, and we quote—

54 reed	and under	Drs. 2.10 *a* 2.30
60 reed	„	Drs. 2.40 *a* 2.55
66 reed	„	Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.75
72 reed	„	Drs. 2.80 *a* 2.90

The Stocks of Grey and White together are reduced to about 350,000 pieces; it is probable the imports up to the 31st December will exceed the quantity that consumers will take off, as three or four cargoes are overdue.

WOOLLENS.—*Spanish Stripes*—85 *a* 95 cents; Medium, Drs. 1.05 *a* 1.10; Superfine, at Drs. 2 per yard. Sales about 1,200. Ends since 15th ultimo.

Long Ells.—Sales about 2,500 to 3,000 pieces Scarlets may be quoted a Drs. 7 *a* 7.50. H. & H.

Rice.—Arracan, Drs. 1.40; Bengal, Drs. 1.80 *a* 1.85; Formosa, Drs. 1.50 per pecul, nominal.

Sugar.—Canton, Drs. 2.95; Tai Wan, Drs. 2.60 *a* 2.70, fair supply.

Pepper.—Singapore and Siam, Drs. 8 *a* 9 per pecul, inquired for.

Rattans.—Straits, Drs. 3 *a* 3.50, well supplied; Banjermassing, 4 *a* 4.20 per pecul, inquired for.

Sandal Wood.—Drs. 4 *a* 8 per pecul, no enquiry.

Exports.

Tea.—A fair amount of business has been transacted in this market during the month, at rather easier rates, and about 120 chops Congou have been taken at a reduction of 1 Tael per pecul on common, other qualities without alteration. The settlements to date are estimated at 400 chops against 230 to same period last year, and it is expected that the season's supply will reach 500 full chops.

We quote—

Congou common,	taels 11	*a* 12
Hohow, fair bl. lf.	„ 13½	*a* 14

A few small chops of common Souchong and Pekoe have changed hands at the following rates.

Souchong,	taels 13	*a* 15
Pekoe,	„ 18	*a* 23

In Green Tea the market has been active, and 30,000 packages have been settled at a considerable reduction on last month's quotations. To date the settlements amount to 140,000 packages. For England 30,000, United States 100,000, and the remainder for Australia; the unsold Stock is estimated at about 10,000 packages quotations thus—

Gunpowder	taels 22	*a* 36 and 40
Imperial	„ 18	*a* 30
Young Hyson	„ 14	*a* 30 and 40
Hyson	„ 16	*a* 33
Twankay	„ 12	*a* 18
Skins	„ 10	*a* 16

Silk.—Our market has been wholly inactive since the last MARKET REPORT (October 19th.) At a like period of the year never has so little been done. The cruel rate of Exchange is a bar to transactions, with the present pretensions of the Silk-men.

At any former season such a continued suspension of business would have caused a large reduction in rates; but it is otherwise this year owing to the known smallness of existing stocks in the interior.

Common qualities of Taysaams which are a drug in the home market, (owing to the abundance and very low prices of the coarse qualities of Bengal Silks,) may be quoted rather lower. Tsatlees are firm at previous quotations.

Our *Sold-Stock* is about 1,300 bales. *Unsold Stock* fully 1,400 bales, and mainly of very inferior quality, both Tsatlee and Taysaam.

The shipments hence to all parts, at date are 9,930 bales, against at same period of the year in.

1847	13,255 bales.
1848	4,802 „
1849	6,734 „

Opium.—The Malwa market has been very dull, since the departure of the last mail on the 19th ultimo, the deliveries being principally of drug of inferior quality; the successive arrivals of the *Lady Mary Wood, Mazeppa, Antelope, Nymph,* and *Andes,* have quite intimidated purchasers. Price for first quality drug may be quoted Drs. 650 *a* 640.

The deliveries of Patna have been large, and prices have remained steady a Drs 480 *a* 485.

Estimated Stocks, 14th inst.—

Patna,	500 to 400 chests.
Malwa,	2,200 chests.

Exchange.—On London 6 months sight under credits 5*s.* *a* 5*s.* 1*d.* per dollar.

Do. with documents 5*s.* 2*d.* *a* 5*s.* 3*d.*

East India Company's bills accepted 233 *a* 234 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bills on India at 10 days sight 237 Rupees per 100 dollars.

Bank Post bills 4*s.* 11*d.*

On Canton 3 to 4 per cent premium.

Freights.—To England £4 for Tea, and £4 10*s.* for Silk, per 50 cubic feet.

To America, Drs. 18.

Specie.—Drs. 146.50 per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars 206 *a* 206½ Drs.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 16th NOVEMBER, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th Aug.	Port Philip,	17th Sept.
Calcutta,	17th Sept.	Sydney,	14th July
Bombay,	19th Sept.	Amoy,	29th Sept.
Madras,	14th Sept.	Hongkong,	16th Oct.
Singapore,	4th Oct.	Ningpo,	4th Oct.
Penang,	1st Oct.	New York,	13th Aug.
Batavia,	25th Sept.	San Francisco,	4th Sept.
Manila,	17th Sept.	Sdwich. Islands,	30th Sept.

Dr. Bowring, our Consul at Canton, has, as we observed in a former number, been indefatigable, during his short stay at our port, in obtaining information upon all topics connected with the Chinese judicial and civil institutions in Shanghae, and has also acquired what knowledge his leisure allowed, of the Geographical features of the country. We are informed, that he intends on his return to visit the other ports, and as he will, we doubt not, be as actively engaged in the prosecution of inquiry, elsewhere, as here, he will return to Canton with the acquisition of much useful and varied information, which, we trust, will enable him to recommend to our Foreign Minister a more vigorous and enlightened course of policy, than has obtained in the east since we have traded to these most important *emporia* for our commerce, and have slightly explored the vast fields for the spread of European civilisation and Missionary labours.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Victoria, also took his departure in the *Reynard* last week. During his short stay, he has preached every Sabbath, and, has also held a confirmation, at which seven candidates made open confession of their faith in the Christian Religion. We are glad to hear, that our Bishop purposes to make us an annual visit, as we hope it will greatly strengthen the hands of our excellent minister, whom, we are much gratified to learn from the farewell address of our diocesan, that His Lordship will exert his official influence to get permanently settled amongst us, wi h the expressed intention on the part of our Chaplain, to transfer his labours in behalf of the heathen to the furtherance of the spiritual interests of his own countrymen.

His Lordship is now on his way to Ningpo, Fuh-chow-foo, and Amoy, intending, once a year, to visit each Missionary station connected with the British Episcopal Church, in China.

The Decree of the Executive Government of Manila, for the encouragement of proprietors to colonise the waste lands of the Philippines will be found in another part of our paper.

It is not improbable that many Chinese will be found glad to avail of an opening for bringing up their families in those regions of the south. The abundant supply of Rice, Cotton, and great variety of fruits and vegetables to be found there, throughout the year, will suit the tastes and habits of the Chinese very well; the Bamboo, also, is used for the construction of their buildings. The climate is fine and healthy, not very dissimilar, it would appear, from that of the Coast of China.

In a South Australian paper, dated 8th August, last, is an article detailing the progress of that colony, from which we give an extract in the *South Australian News.*

Copper and Lead have engaged the successful labours of many persons for some years past,—Iron is now discovered and reported to be very rich ore—it is said, likewise, that wood fuel is abundant; this is of great importance, as upon that must turn, for some years, the successful or unsuccessful results to Iron mining in that colony, for the amazing wealth of capital and labour employed in the manufacture of Iron in England over-rules the enterprise of the Philadelphian Iron masters in their own markets, notwithstanding a high protective duty. The South Australians, therefore, should look to making the best kinds of Steel Iron with charcoal, for it is largely imported into Great Britain from Sweden. The best Steel for engraving plates which, is now used to an unprecedented extent, would form a portion of a very remunerative trade, as it is very difficult to procure well tempered plates of fine quality, which would command a high price in the home market.

South Australia News.

The *Duke of Portland* which left Port Philip on the 17th Sept., has brought an old file of papers which give the following items of intelligence.

The *Melbourne Daily News* of August 29th, mentions a large purchase of Crown Land by a Mr. Clarke to the extent of £26,000 at £1 per acre, he is entitled to direct 80 per cent of it to be appropriated to emigration, and intends to co-operate with Unions in England for that object. He has offered to let the settlers on his purchased land have rents at $12\frac{1}{2}$ p r cent on his outlay, which is looked upon as a liberal offer on his part.—

"Potatoes were selling at 6s. a 8s. per cwt.—Flour, £11 per ton at the mills—Wheat, 4s. to 4s. 2d. per bushel—Oats, about 4s.—Barley, 2s. 6d. to 3s.—Bacon, 6d. to 9d. per lb."—*Adelaide Times, Augt.* 10.

We copy the following from the *South Australian Register*, August 8th:—

"The *Argus* of Melbourne, Port Philip, under date 22d August, has a spirited article against the Governor of New South Wales and the immigration of convicts into that Colony."

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

No. 100, *Sept. 16th and 17th,* 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

The first directs the Governor of *Chekeang* to apprehend the son of a delinquent magistrate in *Kansuh*, who had fled to his father's house in *Chekeang*, and to forward him to *Kansuh* to be tried with his father there.

The remaining three decree various subordinate appointments in the provinces.

Memorials.

The Board of Punishments reports to the Emperor that it is ready to pass sentence upon *Sze Chihchung*, (the Impostor who had misled so many high officers, noticed in a former number,) and is only waiting to close the trial by the examination of the Commissioner of Justice in *Kansuh* and others, whose names have been elicited during the enquiry; it entreats His Majesty therefore to direct *Keslen*, Governor-General of *Shense* and *Kansuh*, to despatch the Commissioner at once under custody to Peking.

The next two memorials treat on local judicial matters.

A censor then memorialises the Throne proposing for His Majesty's consideration a system of responsibility whereby a more regular and punctual transmission of Revenue from the Provinces to the Capital may at once be secured.

The Governor of *Kwangse* having some time since applied to the Emperor for leave to repair to the Capital, His Majesty directed him to delay his visit until after the military movements in that Province had been brought to a termination. He now reports that though the co-operation of the military has ceased to be necessary, he nevertheless does not yet feel justified in leaving his post, as very important judicial seizures of parties involved in the late rebellion are in progress, and as the Commissioner of Finance is likewise absent. He therefore entreats permission to obey His Majesty's Decree on the return of that officer to *Kwangse.*

In the last memorial *Chang Fei*, a member of one of the Boards begs that a *Che Heen* may be handed over to the Board for trial under the following circumstances. He had been deputed to distribute certain funds for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of a District in *Keukeang foo*, in *Keangse.* In his returns he had stated among other items that he had administered relief to 18,991 children—but he subsequently reported that he had made a mistake of 4,000 children which he begged might be corrected. *Chang Fei* who had been directed by His Majesty to enquire into the matter, reported that it was a simple clerical error, and requested the Governor-General of the Two *Keang* to correct it in the official returns. The Governor-General however insisted upon it that it was an intentional dishonesty on the part of the *Che Heen*, and complained of it as such in a report to the Emperor, notifying his having expressed this opinion also to *Chang Fei. Chang Fei*, therefore, rather than that he should appear to be screening the individual, entreats the Emperor to direct the trial of the *Che Heen*, and to make enquiry into his own conduct in the matter.

No. 101, *Sept. 18th and 19th,* 1850.

Decrees and Rescripts.

Of the nine Imperial Decrees in this number, three regard the punishment of delinquent officers, two concern judicial affairs, two confer ordinary provincial appointments, another directs the Board of Revenue to make a report upon certain measures connected with the transport of grain proposed by the Governor of *Keangsoo*, and the last commands the Governor-General of the Two *Kwang* and Governor of *Kwangtung* to provide the province of *Kwangse* with a subsidy of 100,000 taels, to meet the present excessive expenditure in that portion of the empire.

Memorials.

The Board of Ceremonies, in a very lengthy memorial, lays before His Majesty a statement of the various ceremonies to be performed by him on the occasion of the approaching obsequies of the late Emperor on the 18th day of the 9th month,—such as walking by the side of the Bier, kneeling at intervals while it passes by, prostrating himself before it both at the several stages and at its resting place, and making a round of prostrations and offerings at all the tombs of his male and female ancestors.

A censor memorialises on the subject of some partial changes proposed by Governor of *Keangsoo* in the transport of grain from *Soochow Foo, Sungkeang Foo, Changchow Foo,* and *Chinkeang Foo,* and he suggests to the Emperor the adoption of four measures to secure general improvement in the whole transport system, viz: *First;* Strict vigilance against deceit in reporting the sailing of the grain fleets; *Secondly,* To lay it down as a rule to unload junks at their ultimate destination, and to permit transhipment of the grain into smaller boats only, when absolutely necessary, to enable the junks to pass the shallows; *Thirdly,* To punish severely all officers convicted of negligence in urging on the fleets towards their destination; and *Fourthly,* To keep the crews of the transport fleets under strict surveillance and subjection.

(Communicated.)

NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CHINESE RAW SILK.

(Concluded from No. 15.)

Observe the web of a spider, it is made from almost the same sort of Gum as Silk, if you chance to see the spider form that web, the joinings, at the various sections are made by no twist, but merely by the Gum, of which the thread is formed, adhering to whatever the spider places it on. It has even been stated that Silk dresses and also mulberry leaves may be so boiled or chemically acted upon, that Gum threads may be drawn out !!— Arriving at the small rollers above mentioned the Silk may be considered as made, it next passes through a small hook from each roller to the reel; when the reel is turned, a small band is circulated, which passes from the axle of the reel to a wheel at the end of the board on which the hooks are fixed, and the wheel (which is horizontal, and fastened to the board that supports the hooks, by a peg joined to a crank,) being turned, causes the board on which the hooks are, to move from side to side, about three to four inches at a time, thereby regulating the successive layers of Silk on the reel, so that at each turn, the thread crosses that of the previous one, instead of lying alongside. This is done chiefly to facilitate the finding of a broken thread, when going through the first process of *throwing*, (or the winding off from the reel, and manufacture of Silk into particular sized thread.) Canton Silk is not generally reeled with this regulator, or guider as it is called; in consequence of this, it is found difficult to work, causes much waste, and few hands are expert at the working of it, and it entails an extra expence of about thirty per cent in the throwing charges. Italian Silk winds off the reel, or more properly the "swift," so much more easily than Chinese Silk generally does, that a good work-woman can attend to, and keep going about twenty of the former to thirteen or fifteen of the latter: we refer chiefly to Tsatlee. Attention to guiding and regular size of the Silk is therefore very essential. We now pass the Silk from the hooks to the reel upon which it is wound, generally in two hanks corresponding to the rollers and hooks, the hooks guiding the Silk so as to cause the hanks to be from three to four inches broad. The reel may be called a *classifier* of the Silk, the parallel bars classing it in some instances, the length of the arms in others. The Silk, where it comes in contact with the bars, having, during winding, a certain pressure on it, sticks lightly together, and forms a sort of compact mass which technically is called the "Gum," this in a measure prevents the Silk getting out of the order in which the hooks regulated it. According to the surface of the parallel bars on the reel that is passed by the Silk, so different kinds are designated. For Tsatlee, the space on the bars pressed by the Silk is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad by three to four inches long. For Taysaam it is from one to two inches broad, though a coarse sort of Tsatlee, really a Taysaam, but called Hoong Tsatlee is reeled on a Tsatlee reel. Tsatlee being almost invariably finer than Taysaam of course may be classed by its size, but the *Gum* forms a marked characteristic. In Yuenfaa, the *Gum* varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, one inch being about the average; this kind is often finer than Tsatlee, but the same care in packing as to regular color and size practiced on the latter being neglected, it generally commands a lower price in home markets. The natives use large quantities themselves, and can generally pay a higher price for it than the foreign merchants can.

The reel characterizes the Chaon-hing, or long reeled Taysaam, the length of the arms of the reel being greater than in the other kinds. This of course necessitates a greater diameter of swift in the Throwing mill, and, as only a limited quantity of machinery is made that is suitable for long reeled Silks, this kind has its value in the English market slightly decreased in consequence.

Of the other kinds of Silk procurable here and of the various qualities of the above mentioned, it is not the intention of the present article to remark upon, our purpose merely being to put forward a few notes for the information of uninitiated parties, that the China Silk trade may interest.

We may remark in conclusion, that on account of the natural position of the vast plain in which so much Silk is produced, its being liable to severe floods, and in a great measure to the state of the atmosphere and weather in a flat country equally affecting the whole, the crops of the *entire district* are apt, either to suffer or benefit in a like manner, according to existing circumstances; so that prices are liable to severe fluctuations, unfavorable seasons at once causing almost universal scarcity, and prosperous seasons bringing in directly almost unlooked for plenty.

Shanghae, October, 1850.

Extracted from the Returns of the Trade of the Various Ports of China, for the year 1847 *and* 1848.

Report of the Silk Trade of Shanghae.

Silk as an export stands in the same relation to Shanghae as tea to Canton, and the present importance of this place is greatly to be attributed to the shipments of raw silk at a more favourable rate than could previously be obtained at Canton. It amounts in value to more than a million sterling in the year ending December 31st, 1847. The 13,000,000 lbs. of tea exported hence scarcely exceed in value a third of this sum, whilst the import of our cotton and woollen fabrics, it has been shown, amount to little more than half the value represented by these two exports. It may well be doubted therefore whether there is any direct relation between the increase of our exports and the freer purchase by the Chinese of our manufactures, although this has generally been assumed to be an unquestionable fact. As regards this port it is obviously contradicted by the evidence of the returns, which show a decrease in the imports, with a steady and progressive increase in the exports. This subject however is too important to be treated incidentally in connection with silk.

The following tabular statement will bring under the eye at one view, the progress of silk shipments from Shanghae, together with the very significant modification of prices here and at home:

Return *of Silk Shipments from Shanghae for the four years ending December* 31, 1844 *to* 1847.

	1844	1845	1846	1847
Tsatlee,......	2,896	7,518	8,525	13,426
Taysaam,......	1,394	3,630	6,321	3,857
Yuen-fa, ...	792	990	508	511
Sorts,........	5	431	816	334
Bales...	5,087	12,569	16,170	18,158

Prices, December 31.

	1844		1845		1846		1847	
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	
Tsatlee,......	390	486	[illegible]30	420	[illegible]80	390	[illegible]10	380
Taysaam,......	300	385	270	320	105	295	200	260
Yuen-fa, ...	280	476	205	375	170	275	150	250

The rates ruling for the quarters above named on September 24, 1843, and September 24, 1847, were as follows in London:—

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee,........	19 0 a 23 0	..	11 0 a 16 6
Taysaam,........	16 0 a 18 6	..	9 0 a 11 6
Yuen-fa,........	12 0 a 20 6	..	7 0 a 13 0

so that whilst the Chinese sell their silk 35 per cent. lower than they did four years ago, the English consumer obtains it at a reduction of 40 per cent. The silk manufacture at home is indebted to the opening of the port of Shanghae exclusively for this advantage. The home silk trade has been greatly benefited, however, not simply by a reduction in the price of an important raw material of manufacture, the necessary result of augmented imports, and the first only of a series of advantages, but by the further increase in the export of silk manufactured goods and an enlarged home consumption.

Thus in a return laid before the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, 9th March, 1846, the value of the exports of manufactured silk is given from the custom-house returns as 764,424*l.* In the eight months ending 5th September, 1847, a return has been put in my hands, the accuracy of which may, I believe be depended upon, showing the export of manufactured silk to have been 728,528*l.* and of raw produce 327,232 lbs., indicating a large and notable increase.

If the parallel periods of the three last years be taken, the result becomes still more striking.

Exports for eight months ending September 5.	1845.	1846.	1847.
Raw Silk,............	£210,744	239,249	327,232
Silk Manufactures,......	£537,075	614,120	728,528

And the prices of China silk on September 5 of each of these years in London, show how the increase followed the steady reduction.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee,....	18 0 a 22 0	..	13 0 a 18 6	..	11 0 a 16 6
Taysaam,....	15 0 a 16 0	..	10 0 a 14 0	..	9 0 a 11 6
Yuen-fa, ..	13 0 a 19 0	..	8 0 a 14 0	..	7 0 a 13 0

The rapid and large development of the silk trade at Shanghae, thus cursorily described, has given rise to the most sanguine hopes of a continued increase, until the silk of China shall have superseded a large proportion of the produce now obtained for home consumption from Turkey, Italy, and France, to the manifest advantage of our manufactures; nor to theirs alone, since such a market as China, uninfluenced by European politics, tends to render us independent of other sources of supply, and in the event of a continental war, effectually protects the consumers from the enormous enhancement of value, seen in times past, when raw silk reached the standard of silver.

When it is considered that the annual investment of money in raw and thrown silk for English consumption represents a capital of some 4,000,000 sterling, the net cost, and if all the processes of manipulation and manufacture are added, at the lowest calculation the amount must be doubled, it is difficult to overrate the beneficial influence of recent shipments from hence. Mr. McCulloch in his Statistical Account of the British Empire puts the total value of the silk manufacture entire and mixed for 1834 at 10,482,245*l.*; according to that estimate (including however wear of machinery, profits on capital, &c.,) the home silk manufacture for the year ending December 1847, must be full 12,000,000 sterling in value; and if in 1834 the estimated number of persons employed in this manufacture was correctly stated at 207,304 persons, they may now be safely taken at a quarter of a million.

The present annual consumption in England of raw silk is about 60,000 bales 6,300,000 pounds, of which some 300,000 pounds are exported, chiefly I believe Chinese silk of common quality. Of the manufactured produce of our looms we have seen the value of our annual exports taken at less than a million sterling.

This general view of the large interests engaged in the purchase and manufacture of silk, and the beneficial influence of the recent import of a greatly increased supply from Shanghae at reduced rates, must render further arguments superfluous to prove the importance of any measures calculated to retain the advantage already gained, and to effect a still further reduction in the first cost, with an improvement in the quality of the raw material, objects so essential to the success and prosperity of our trade in competition with the looms of silk-producing countries.

It is to be borne in mind, moreover, that the possibility of drawing all or the greater part of our supplies from China at a cheaper rate, and with all the textile capabilities of the different qualities of European produce, does not merely open up the trade with this country to a large extent, by furnishing the increased export so much desired, but also tends to make England a mart for the supply of raw material to other manufacturing States on the continent, at the same time that it furnishes the best means of enabling her to achieve that pre-eminence in the manufactured product which we have long attained in our cotton fabrics.

While engaged upon this report, later advices have been received strongly corroborating these views. Of 600 bales of Taysaam silk which found buyers in England before the departure of the last mail in the month of November, quite 400 bales according to the brokers circulars were destined for foreign markets, nearly all for France. I believe this is unprecedented, but it tends to show that if so important a material of manufacture were abundantly supplied, it might contribute to turning the exchange in favour of England, when any dearth of provisions occasions a pressure for gold. With objects so important to our interests in view, I have endeavoured by reference to all the sources of information within reach, to arrive at correct conclusions upon two essential points:

1st. The capabilities of the Chinese silk as a textile material to compete successfully with the produce of Europe and Bengal, taking into account the relative cost of production and transport to the home market.

2ndly. The impediments in China to a more enlarged export, and the practicability of measures adapted to facilitate this object.

In a report of Dr. James Mitchell (acting under the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the hand-loom weavers in the United Kingdom,) ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1839, there is evidence of great diversity of opinion among the chief manufactures and dealers in silk as to the comparative capabilities of the Chinese, Indian, and European raw silks.

Into the various arguments it would be out of place here to enter, and it is the less necessary, since time has done much, as the Assistant Commissioner anticipat-

ed, to decide the difference between rival authorities among the manufactures. It is confidently anticipated by Mr. White, a merchant more extensively engaged in the purchase and selection of silk than any other party in China, and whose opinion is repeatedly quoted by Dr. Mitchell as one who had the best means of information at home, that the publication of the Board of Trade returns for the past year "will show a notable diminution in the exports of raw silks into Great Britain from Italy, France, Turkey, and Bengal, and in those of China a corresponding ratio of augmentation."

In reference to Mr. White's opinion given in evidence before the Assistant Commissioner, of the capabilities of the raw silk of China to compete with all the silks in the market of Great Britain, it would appear that a residence in China has more than confirmed his original estimate both in reference to European and Indian silks. He is confident, from his lengthened experience, that "as the silks of China have almost driven the silks of Bengal out of the English market, they can also successfully compete with them in the Bombay market where the preference given to China silk over those of India amounts almost to a prejudice with the natives, owing to their long familiarisation and use of this raw material for their peculiar fabrics."

By a marked copy of a Bombay Official Price-Current and Mercantile Register, it appears there has been imported there, from 1st of January to 29th of September, 1847, 7000 bales, 712,303 lbs. of raw silk. The greater part of these, I am informed, were from Canton, and shipped at rates 20 per cent. beyond those ruling at the same date in these markets; the remainder from Calcutta.

We are not however in a position yet, in all probability, to determine with certainty, whether Chinese silk is possessed of all the capabilities of the better reeled and better hanked Italian produce, nor shall we be so situated until access is gained to the silk districts.

At present the reeling is so unequal as to produce too great a variation in the denier weight, which forms the usual test with the manufacturer, to render it available for the weft (or finer thread of the web,) though still applicable for the warp, which is coarser. In addition to this the hanks of which the book or bundle is composed are so large as to make it necessary to separate each hank into five or six pieces to put them on the swifts or frames prior to winding, which is in itself a cause of waste under the most careful management of from 1 to 2 per cent., and carelessly done may amount to 6 per cent. The Bengal and Italian silk is on the contrary reeled into hanks sufficiently small to make this operation unnecessary.

Hitherto no inducement — and very great ones have been held out—has sufficed to bring into the market finer or better reeled threads. As much as 600 dollars, I am informed, has been offered, when the ruling price was less than half, for silk in which the threads should be reeled from three or four cocoons (instead of five or six,) which would give a thread for finer fabrics generally and also supply for the weft, it being now as I understand almost exclusively used for the warp.

The impossibility of procuring this finer thread, though far from conclusive, certainly throws some doubt as to the possibility of its production from the Chinese cocoon. The Chinese silk generally appears to run from 24 to 36 deniers, while the same quantity of Italian will weigh from 15 upwards, showing the greater fineness of the latter.

The best evidence on this head after all is to be collected from the official returns of the relative quantities imported into Great Britain from France, Italy, Turkey, Bengal and China respectively during the last three years, when the large reduction in the first cost of the latter has fairly brought it into competition. If the official returns exhibit the anticipated result, I conceive they must be held conclusive as to the capabilities of Chinese raw silk for a large portion at least of our manufactures, and its competing qualities will thus ultimately be found to resolve itself into a question of relative cost.

The first cost of silk has never yet been ascertained in any of the silk producing countries of Europe. The tending of silkworms and reeling of silk in China is only a portion of the cottage husbandry of the peasants of certain districts, and it is evidently a profitable culture, and one of preference to the Chinese, as it has always been in the silk-producing countries of Europe. Wherever it has been introduced it has gone on steadily increasing, and every year the cultivation of the mulberry appears in new departments of France, to the exclusion of the grape and olive. Statists have laid it down as the most lucrative of products, and the high prosperity of Lombardy and other silk-growing districts would go far to attest the fact. The Chinese are strongly impressed with this conviction, and it is both a favourite branch of industry with the people and a favoured product by their rulers, who encourage its increase.

So far from any danger existing of a large and rapid increase in demand tending to raise the prices from a deficiency of supply, it is confidently anticipated "that in the districts favourable to this culture in Europe and China, the production would not be diminished, but perhaps increased, if prices were one-half less than they have averaged during the last fifteen years, for how else can the women and children be profitably employed at the same season?"

The rates ruling this last season were 35 per cent. less than four years ago, and yet conclusive evidence is furnished that these have been paying and profitable ones to the producers "by the willingness of the same parties to contract and bring down continuous regular supplies."

(To be continued.)

Don Antonio de Urbiztondo y Eguia, *Marquis of Solano, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic, &c., &c., &c.*

The Supreme Government being desirous of removing the obstacles which obstruct agriculture, the principal source of the riches and prosperity of these Islands, by augmenting and investing with advantages, the labouring classes who, by being distributed over the fertile territories, by which our privileged soil attracts them, may promote the increase of its rich productions, developing thereby civilization and commerce; having consulted the arrangements made in virtue of the Royal Order of 14th June 1848, and the reports of the Superior directing Council of Finance and the subdelegate superintendant of these Islands, in conformity with the advice of the assessor General I have decreed.

Art. 1st. Landholders of the first and second classes after obtaining permission from the Governor-General will be allowed to introduce colonies of Chinese labourers in number and in accordance with certain regulations as follows.

2nd. Those landholders will be considered as of the first class whose farms yield an annual income of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars, and those whose farms give an income of not less than fifteen dollars, as of the second class.

3rd. The Supreme Government reserving to itself the right of deciding as to the said qualification, and of granting the abovementioned permits, those who are interested will have to send in their petitions accompanied by the requisite documents.

4th. Landowners of the first class will be permitted to import as many as four hundred Chinese, those of the second class two hundred.

5th. The Estates of religious communities, and private individuals possessing farms which severally yield the abovementioned incomes will be considered, as regards the introduction of Chinese labourers as if each belonged to a separate proprietor.

6th. The Chinese who are imported by the said landholders cannot devote themselves to any labour, traffic, business, or mechanical art other than field labour during their period of engagement, and in the cultivation and manufacture of Sugar, Indigo and Hemp.

7th. The landed proprietors will be responsible to the local authorities for any infraction of the foregoing regulation subject to the pecuniary penalties which may be imposed and which shall not in any case be less than fifty dollars.

8th. The said landholders will be required to announce to the provincial authorities the flight of Chinese who may quit their farms, and the board of revenue shall arrange at such times as it may deem expedient for their being visited for the purpose of ascertaining the actual existence thereon of the Chinese allotted to them. In case of the death of any Chinese the proprietors must advise the subdelegate of the province of the fact, in accordance with the rules which are, or may hereafter be established.

9th. The Chinese who may be introduced for the sole purpose of tillage and the growth and manufacture of Sugar, Indigo and Hemp, in the provinces of Luzon and Las Visayas, with the exception of those hereafter to be mentioned, will pay an annual capitation tax of twelve reals and one real to the municipal chest.

10th. Those who are imported, solely for the purpose of agriculture and the abovementioned labours, into Cagayan, New Biscaya, New Ecija, Mindoro, Masbate, Ticao, Catanduanes and Polillo, Romblon and the neighbouring islands, Misamis, Caraga, Zamboanga, New Guipuzcoa, Calamianes and other uninhabited places, will only be subject to the same tax as natives. Those Mestizos who, like the Chinese may devote themselves, in the abovenamed places, to the tillage of the ground and the said occupations will enjoy similar advantages.

11th. The landowners will be responsible to the treasury for the amount of the aforesaid capitation tax, which they will pay at the end of every quarter to the Subdelegates of the provinces in which their farms are situated, or, if convenient to them, to the Subtreasury of Manila.

12th. Private individuals who may obtain grants of land in the uninhabited provinces and islands in which the cultivation of tobacco is allowed, and who propose to devote themselves exclusively to that pursuit, subject to the regulations established or which may hereafter be established, by the Superintendency, will be permitted to introduce colonies of fifty to a hundred or even two hundred Chinese, according to the extent of soil they may cultivate, exempt from taxes for the first five years, after which if they continue employed in the growth and manufacture of the plant in question, they will pay in accordance with articles No. 9 and 10 as the case may be.

13th. Such Chinese as, after having been admitted for the purposes of agriculture and the aforesaid labours, may wish to devote themselves, in the provinces of Luzon or Las Visayas, to business, mechanical art, or any occupation other than those mentioned in article 6, will be subjected to the payment of the poll taxes fixed for the several classes.

14th. Those who after the expiry of the term of their contract with the landholders may obtain and cultivate unappropriated lands, will be considered as naturalized subjects and will continue to pay the capitation taxes fixed in article No. 9 and 10, according to the circumstances of the case.

15th. Minors who may be introduced with the Chinese labourers will pay nothing until they attain the age fixed for taxation and with the customary exceptions (sick persons and those above the age of 60 pay no capitation tax) they will be subjected to the same regulations as other Chinese.

16th. Women who may be introduced with the said Chinese labourers, or for the abovementioned agricultural pursuits will pay as if they were natives.

17th. Indians or Mestizas who intermarry with Chinese labourers will pay like the natives and will be exempt from taxes in the same manner as their husbands in cases provided for by article No. 12. Mestizas who marry Mestizes employed manually in the cultivation of the soil will likewise pay the same taxes as the natives.

18th. The sons of Chinese labourers who may continue to devote themselves to the culture of the soil and to the aforesaid employments will be subjected to the same taxes as natives; continuing on their respective registers, wearing the dress and bearing the other distinctive marks of their class unless with the express permission (to the contrary) of the Supreme Government.

19th. Chinese who engaged to leave their own country to work on any farm under the conditions of this decree, will declare the fact on their arrival and will hand in to the Supreme Government their papers mentioning the period for which they may have contracted, and the locality in which they propose to labour or to employ themselves as abovementioned, and the landowner or his contracting agent will sign the said papers certifying to the correctness of the contents, and that he takes the Chinese under the regulations fixed in order that the necessary license may be granted. Those Chinese who have established themselves in these Islands under the regulations of the ordinance of 20th December 1849, and other laws in force, and who have engaged themselves in accordance with the terms thereof, will hand in their papers in a similar form for the same purpose.

20th. The said Chinese will be under the protection and care of the Government and of the laws common to the rest of the inhabitants.

Printed and circulated for general information by order.

NICOLAS ENRILE,
Secretary.

Given in Manila this 5th day of August, 1850.
(Signed) URBIZTONDO.

Note of the Editor.—In the Philippines the amount of untilled ground is more than two thirds of the whole extent of territory, and any person is allowed to settle on and cultivate the same without purchase or payment of land taxes. If however he leave the ground unimproved for two years he loses his right thereto and any other person may take it.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—No little space in your journal, have you allotted to the development of Anglo-Shanghae poetical genius. Perhaps you can spare room for a very ancient bit of *Chinese* Peotry. Among the Chinese Classical Books stands one of great renown entitled She-king, The Poetical Classic. This curious work was compiled by Confucious more than twenty centuries ago. In the modern poetry, and also the prose writings of China constant allusions are made to the She-king, and every well educated Chinese has its most celebrated pieces committed to memory ready to use when occasions require. I have in my drawer a rough version in English of all the Poems of the She-king, and herewith beg to hand you the original of one of them accompanied by an imperfect translation in imperfect verse. It may be called—

AN ODE TO FRIENDSHIP.

伐木丁丁
鳥鳴嚶嚶
出自幽谷
遷于喬木
嚶其鳴矣
求其友聲
相彼鳥矣
猶求友聲
矧伊人矣
不求友生
神之聽之
終和且平

Translation.

As the echoing sounds from the axe-smitten oak,
So the notes of the birds in harmony join:
While from their retreats mid the shades of the vale,
Away they repair to the high tow'ring pine.

And there they with notes of sweet melody sing,
While seeking their comrades in kindness to meet.
Yea, thus do these warblers with mutual delight,
Strive even with friendship their fellows to greet.

And, how then, with men, still, alas! shall it be!
They seek not in friendship to live and agree.
'Tis to those will the gods vouchsafe to attend,
Who dwell in fond friendship and peace to the end.

SINENSIS.

Shanghae, 6th November, 1850.

We shall be glad to receive some more specimens of the She-king from our contributor.

EXTRACTS FROM A PRIVATE LETTER DATED,

San Francisco, *August 31st*, 1850.

There has been less animation in our market during the past month, than we reported in our last circular. Since the 1st of August, upwards of 200 vessels, most of them with large and valuable cargoes have arrived, many of which have been sold off at auction; causing a decline in prices. A great deal of time and money has been wasted in damming the rivers in the Mining region for the purpose of working in their beds. Nearly all of these operations have proved failures, and the success of the Miners has been consequently less up to this time than under the old system. Although there has been a steady decline in prices during the month the market has been better sustained, than we expected under the circumstances, and we report as follows:—

Lumber and Building Materials.—No change since our last report, to which we beg leave to refer. The demand for House materials continues small. There are some indications of a speculative movement in Lumber, and we know of funds sent here from the U. States to be invested in this article. If this should take place soon it would have a very favorable effect upon the market, and be likely to reduce the stock very much before the rains set in and enable us to obtain an approach to remunerating rates, but no material advance can be expected until the lots thrown into auction in consequence of being refused by the consignees are all disposed of. Considerable sales of 3in. Plank for wharves and plank-roads have been made at dollars 70 to 80—and as the stock is not heavy we anticipate some advance. Bricks, dollars 30 a 35 afloat. Lime, dollars 5. Cement, dollars 6. Lime putty, dollars 5 a 6. Nails, dollars 5 a 7. Spikes, dollars 10 a 12. *Provisions.*—The imports have been large and prices have declined, and are very irregular. Sugars have materially fallen off, having come in freely from Manila and China, and the tendency is still downward. Several cargoes are close at hand. Manila, 8 a 9 cents.—White, China, 12½ cents.—Crushed and Loaf, 25 cents.—Powdered, 28 cents.—Rock candy, 15 a 16 cents.—N. O. Molasses, dollars 1 a 1.10.—Sugar house, dollars 1.15 a 1.25.—Syrup, dollars 1.35 a 1.40. Coffee, 18 a 20 cents. Dried Apples and Peaches, 20 a 25 cents. Chocolate and Cocoa, 25 cents. Sweet and Spiced sweet, 35 cents. *Teas*—Scarce—Greens, in 6 and 12 lb. boxes, 70 a 90 cents. Blacks, no sale. *Coal.*—The stock is large and it is not much called for; forced sales of Pictou have been made as low as dollars 20 per Ton—25 dollars may be considered fair market rate afloat. *Flour.*—The import from Chili have been small, but those from the U. States considerable, and the stock of American in first hands is large. It is difficult to overcome the prejudice against the latter among the Miners and the principal consumption is by the Bakers. We quote Chili, at dollars 14.75, Gallego and Haxall, dollars 12 a 13. A company here have purchased all the stock of the Chili and California Flour Company to arrive in the next four months, and as the stock in the mines is very light, prices will be likely to advance and have a favorable influence upon American.

(From the South Australian Register, Aug. 8.)

The Proposed Smelting and Manufacture of Iron in South Australia.

"A country producing its own iron cannot retrograde—nothing can retard its onward progress."—Commercial axiom.

The first growers of wheat in this colony are pre-eminently entitled to honour. To the success of their noble exertions South Australia is indebted for the staff of life, and the other abundant fruits of industry, which have followed in the train of their exemplary and successful progress. The copper-miner, the lead-miner, and the smelter—are severally entitled to their meed of praise, for they have not only assisted in creating wealth, but have become the means of producing a liberal dispersion of that wealth among the farmers, the graziers, the traders, and the merchants of our colony. But we are told there is another vigorous attempt now about to be made, which is not inferior in importance to any previous efforts, save those to which we are indebted, under Divine Providence, for the abundance of the prime necessaries of life which we now enjoy. We allude to a settled intention to work some of the mines of iron which literally obtrude evidences of their rich quality and productiveness upon the path of the explorer. We need scarcely add that such an intention is coupled with a determination to smelt the iron on the spot, and render the product otherwise merchantable and available to ordinary uses by various processes of manufacture.

The mineral lands of South America, Central America, and Cuba have severally produced copper, silver, and gold in greater or less abundance; but, for want of iron and other useful products, the importations from Europe have kept many of the resident proprietors comparatively poor. From these circumstances, South Australia should take timely warning.

In this colony, new mining adventures are springing up every day, requiring more and more of imported materials, tools, implements, machinery, and stores; whilst we undoubtedly possess within ourselves the means of supplying many of these requirements from the products of our own soil and industry. Iron is one immense source of Britain's wealth; and we may here find a similar source vastly prolific, if the realization be only attempted with promptitude and energy. The raw material we possess in manifest abundance; fuel is obtainable from our woods and forests to a great if not an unlimited extent, and sufficient water power is at hand; so that a combination of inducements exists in most inviting contiguity.

In many an inter-colonial branch of commerce the balance of trade is now against us: but the manufacture of iron, for our own use and for exportation, would not only extinguish the balance against us, but create a considerable preponderance in our favour.

For the information of some of our readers, it may be necessary to repeat what we have before stated, namely, that the most valuable iron known in Europe is that which is smelted in charcoal furnaces; and they may feel assured, we believe, that the calculations made in this province fully justify a conclusion highly favourable to the determination to work our own iron mines, and to attempt with earnestness the manufacture of our own iron.

(From Gardener's Chronicle, Aug. 10.)

Dr. Cleghorn exhibited a jacket of the Grass-cloth of commerce, manufactured from the fibres of the Bœhmeria nivea of botanists, the Urtica tenacissima of Roxburgh (Fl. Indica, vol. iii., p. 590.) The plant is cultivated in Sumatra, where Marsden says, "The shoots are cut down, dried, and beaten, after which the rind is stripped off;" the fibres so obtained are of very great strength and fineness. In Penang it is likewise cultivated; the Malay name in that island is Rami. Specimens sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society from Dr. M'Gowan, of Ningpo, were found by Dr. Falconer to correspond exactly with those grown in the Botanic Garden of Calcutta, where it had been introduced from Sumatra in the days of Roxburgh, with a view to obtaining its valuable fibres. Dr. C. stated that the weight of the jacket was five ounces, and that it cost three rupees. The fabric is coming into increasing consumption in S. India, being imported from Singapore and China in narrow webs. It is much esteemed for light clothing during the hottest weather. Dr. Balfour exhibited a series of fibres of the same nature, fine and coarse, from different species of Hemp Nettle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 9.

(Extract from the London Times, July 22nd.)

* * * * * * *

The commercial year just closed, on the 30th of June, shows a considerable increase of imports at this port, and a small increase of exports. The increase of imports over the previous year is equal to about 27 per cent, and the increase in exports to only about 8 per cent. The exports would have been much larger but for the holding back of the cotton crop for an advance in Liverpool and the unusually high prices at which breadstuffs have ruled in this market for domestic consumption. The facts possessed by the cotton interest in this country, and confidently believed in, were such that persons in interest have felt assured that better prices would be obtained for cotton when the actual deficiency was ascertained, and accordingly an unusually large stock has been retained on this side the Atlantic. The export of cotton to foreign ports this season is over 800,000 bales less than last season to the same time, a heavy item in our exports. The increased price, however, compensates for a portion of this short shipment. The quantity of cotton now in stock in this country is estimated to be worth an amount which would go far towards affecting the remittances of stocks which have been made in the last twelve months. The imports of specie, it must be remarked, have been very large within the last twelve months, showing an increase of 7,700,000 dollars, so that the actual increase of merchandise imports is only 13,300,000 dollars, or about 15 per cent over the previous year. Deducting the excess of exports the actual balance against us is reduced to 10,200,000 dollars, and to pay this we have received 7,700,000 dollars of specie.

The annexed table shows the results of the year's commerce:—

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1849.	1850.
Dutiable,	Drs. 78,583,323	Drs. 95,359,625
Free,	8,028,579	7,890,878
Specie and bullion,	2,813,380	10,502,115
Total,	Drs. 89,425,282	Drs. 113,752,618

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1849.	1850.
Domestic,	Drs. 33,166,389	Drs. 33,227,676
Foreign,	3,553,885	5,433,841
Specie and bullion,	4,739,903	5,885,103
Total,	Drs. 41,460,127	Drs. 44,546,620

The imports of June were 7,978,738 dollars against June of last year, and the exports, 5,346,021 dollars against 4,360,043. The June imports show a decline of 4,000,000 dollars from May, while in June last year they were only 2,300,000 dollars less. The receipts for duties have been:—

June		Previous five months.	Total six months.
1847,—	Drs. 1,464,549	8,175,327	Drs. 9,640,037
1848,—	1,139,626	9,237,631	10,376,257
1849,—	1,351,853	8,996,058	10,349,912
1850,—	1,511,339	11,575,728	13,037,067

The total receipts for duties for the year ending the 30th of June, 1850, were 24,487,609 dollars against 19,811,334 dollars in 1849, and 20,839,680 dollars in 1848. The aggregate commerce of this port for the last years has been as annexed:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1846-47,	Drs. 82,393,625	Drs. 46,343,793
1847-48,	91,668,883	48,360,225
1848-49,	89,425,282	41,460,127
1849-50,	113,752,618	44,546,620
Total,	Drs. 377,440,408	Drs. 180,910,777

The annexed table shows what proportion of our imports consists of what is called "drygoods." The figures below show the amount entered for consumption, and withdrawn from warehouse for consumption:—

Manufacture	1848-49.	1849-50.
of wool,	Drs. 9,488,600	Drs. 14,877,123
of cotton,	10,513,596	10,225,485
of silk,	13,354,077	15,602,424
of flax,	4,332,275	6,888,388
Miscellaneous,	4,227,998	2,372,909
Total,	Drs. 41,916,546	Drs. 50,060,328

It will be seen that nearly 45 per cent of our imports is made up of dry goods. The following is the amount entered for warehousing during the year.—

Manufactured	1848-49.	1849-50.
of wool,	Drs. 1,257,163	Drs. 1,496,748
of cotton,	1,773,571	1,446,706
of silk,	1,435,010	1,247,851
of flax,	442,311	702,425
Miscellaneous,	353,571	146,634
Total,	Drs. 5,257,626	Drs. 5,040,364

It may be remarked, as indicating the growth of our commerce, that the imports at New York in the year just closed are within 4,000,000 dollars of the entire imports of the country in 1844-45. A comparison of the aggregate exports and imports from New York shows that we import at this port 60 per cent. of the goods brought into the country, and export 32½ per cent. of the merchandise sent out of the country. If this proportion held good during the year 1849-50, the aggregate imports of the country have been 189,587,690 dollars, and the exports, 137,066,500 dollars.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
November 9	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong	Oct. 26	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 9	Duke of Portland	B. ship	535	Cubitt	Port Phillip	Sep. 17	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 10	Woden	Dan. ship	268	Bendixen	Hongkong	Oct. 8	Sundries	Wetmore & Co.
" 10	Statesman	B. barque	345	Hawkes	Hongkong	Oct. 3	Ballast	Dent, Beale & Co.
" 10	Iris	B. barque	230	Dobson	Hongkong	Sep. 25	Sugar, &c.	James Macdonald.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
November 9	Reynard	H. M. Str.		Cracroft	Ningpo		
" 11	Sir John Beresford	B. barque	292	Tredgold	Liverpool	Tea	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
" 12	Pilot Fish	B. ship	302	Bruce	Cork	Tea & Silk	Turner & Co.
" 13	Horsburgh	A. ship	372	Osgood	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell & Co.
" 14	Audax	B. schr.	150	Glover	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 14	Nestorian	A. ship	695	Blish	New York	Tea & Silk	J. M. Smith & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ann Lockerby	Aug.12	B. ship	465	Berverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	Early
Brahmin	Oct. 17	B. ship	616	McEachern	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Clara Anna Maria	Oct. 15	Dut. bq.	203	Bakeman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Batavia	Early
Duke of Portland	Nov. 9	B. ship	535	Cubitt	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Gallego	Oct. 31	A. barque	385	Johnson	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Howqua	Nov. 7	A. ship	582	McKenzie	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Huntingdon	Oct. 26	A. barque	542	Coocksey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Iris	Nov.10	B. barque	230	Dobson	James Macdonald.	London	Early
James Turcan	Oct. 31	B. barque	332	Turcan	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Leibnitz	Sept.29	Brem. sh.	800	Welting	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Manila & Singapore	To-morrow.
Lord Ashley	Nov. 7	B. ship	474	Butler	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Mercurius	Sept.29	Dut. bq.	467	Venaman	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	Manila	Early
Oneida	Oct. 10	A. ship	420	Cressy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Statesman	Nov.10	B. barque	345	Hawkes	Dent, Beale & Co.	Sydney	Early
Schah Jehan	Oct. 17	B. ship	786	Johns	Russell & Co.	London	Early
Union	Aug.15	Sp. ship	484	Pardo	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Whampoa	Nov. 6	Dut. bq.	447	Keinph	Dent, Beale & Co.	Amsterdam	Early
Woden	Nov.10	Dan. ship	268	Bendixen	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
Ylocano	Aug.12	Sp. brig	227	Martines	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	"	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	"	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	"	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	"	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	"	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	"	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	"	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	"	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	"	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	35,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 "
Crapes,	695 "
Sarsnets,	2,534 "
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 "
Raw Silk,	415 bales=332 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per Iris:—

4,350 Peculs Raw Sugar.
179 Packages Drugs.
16 Logs Timber.

Per Woden:—

786 Boxes Window Glass.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per Corcyra:—

553 Bdls. Copper Ware.
2,768 " Crockery do.
37 Boxes Gold Thread.
10 Cases Silk Piece Goods.
19 Boxes Nankeens.
106 Bdls. Liquorice.
20 Bags Dried Vegetables.
21 Pkgs. Dates.
2 Bdls. Twine.
1 Bag Dye Stuff.
20 Bskts. Nuts.
6 " Hams.
4 " Medicines.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1849.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total	3,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747,259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Coals *Tons*	Iron *Tons*
Lively,	London		May 21	783,300	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
Larpent,	Liverpool	277	May 18	180,165	..	389,800	4,388	1,000	598	383	11
Viscount Sandon,	London	614	May 21	1,882,430	..	15,500	698	1,840	460	..	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	540	June 14	1,710,661	83,140	22,746	2,384	..	..	118	68
Confucius,	Liverpool	406	July 11	960,750	81,690	81,300	2,168	1,000	86	364	..
Chatham,	Liverpool	354	July 22	622,680	..	67,200	1,233	500	..	306	..
Old England,	Liverpool	302	August 1	..	..	6,500	870	..	..	482	..
John Dugdale,	Liverpool	407	August 6	1,494,360	..	50,000	2,000	480	..	30	..
Alverton,	London	409	August 19	480,300	..	78,530	..	1,000	..	294	..

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Muey and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	10,683,434	44,441	3,571	5,289	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,073	623,764	11,372,141
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	..	..	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,343	1,973,991	12,310,363
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	33,986	..	..	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	108,061	118,575	..	226,636	755,359	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,614	1,514,151	1,740,787
Year 1848-49,	146,058	468,490	1,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	187,697	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332
Year 1849-50,	812,536	836,293	..	1,648,829	2,298,611	190,753	534,026	181,748	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn*, *Sarah Trotman*, and *Palmyra*.

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeen Pieces
1 Vessel, July Total				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	87	..
3 " Aug. "				147,520	..	..	147,520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	263	65	481	..
4 " Sep. "				367,840	13,310	..	381,150	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	504,860	15	..	148	..
1 " Oct. "				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	50	..	19
				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	914	115	716	19
Mazeppa,	163	Nov. 5	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	..	..
Lady Mary Wood,	296	" 6	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	6,000
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date				515,360	13,310	..	528,670	..	53,810	..	49,430	15,300	5,170	123,710	652,380	1,285	115	716	6,019

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeen Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
3 Vessels, July Total				888,800	..	9,200	..	898,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	898,000	1,667	..	..	911
9 " Aug. "				3,407,611	89,100	77,693	..	3,574,404	..	..	1,670	9,684	2,343	550	14,247	3,588,651	2,332	16,000	8	..
3 " Sep. "				1,023,326	..	6,074	1,600	1,031,000	..	..	500	18,662	56,942	23,230	99,334	1,130,334	430	..	..	..
6 " Oct. "				1,687,608	115,828	35,313	2,800	1,839,549	11,000	889	42,030	158,692	175,037	24,074	411,722	2,251,271	3,005	2,000	26	..
				7,007,345	204,928	128,280	4,400	7,342,953	11,000	889	44,200	187,038	234,322	47,854	525,303	7,868,256	7,434	18,000	34	911
Harriet Humble,	485	Nov. 2	London	269,097	..	4,187	..	273,284	..	..	4,783	132,102	18,029	4,932	159,846	433,130	688	..	81	..
Favorite,	232	" 7	London	241,000	20,000	10,000	..	271,000	..	..	6,800	15,500	7,500	..	29,800	300,800	304	..	..	..
Sir John Beresford,	292	" 14	London	155,418	16,666	..	..	172,084	3,500	..	7,459	17,584	33,736	4,642	66,921	239,005	..	..	..	..
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				7,672,860	241,594	140,467	4,400	8,059,321	14,500	889	63,242	352,224	293,587	57,428	781,870	8,841,191	8,426	18,000	115	911

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong.	Pouchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Black. Total Pounds	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds	Raw Silk. Bales	Silk Piece Goods. Cases
Lucy Elizabeth,	335	Sept. 6	New York	205,034	..	..	205,034	36,016	..	3,990	..	8,970	3,630	52,606	257,640	105	..

Cargoes per *Annie Buckman*, *Reliance*, *Panama*, *Tartar*, *Candace*, *Natchez*, *Zone* and *Vancouver* to New York not yet ascertained.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Muey and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk Total Bales.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,849	27,104	53,479	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	151,441	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	3,571	7,089	42,942	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	..	3,753	92,676	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	..	25,300	16,609,257	556,445	812,409	1,355,042	2,509,648	683,548	837,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237

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